standing. This government is hopeful in the Turkish empire the situation citizens remains unsatisfactory. of our citerate during nearly forty years to bring about a convention of naturalisations seem to be on the brink of final failure through the announced polley of the Ottoman porte to refuse recognition of the allen status of native Turkish subjects naturalised abroad since 1857. Our statutes do not allow this government to admit any distinction between the treatment of native and naturalised Americans abroad, so that ceaseless controversy arises in cases where persons owing in the eye of international law a dual allegiance are prevented from entering Turkey or are expelled after entrance. Our law in this regard contrasts with that of the European states. The British act, for instance, does not claim effect for the naturalization of an alien in the event of his return to his native country, unforts during nearly forty years to is return to his native country, un-the change be recognized by the of that country or stipulated by by between it and the naturalizing

treaty between it and the naturalising state.

The arbitrary treatment, in some instances, of American productions in Tarkey has attracted attention of late, notably in regard to our flour. Large shipments by the recently opened direct steamship line to Turkish ports have been denied entrance on the score that, although of standard composition and unquestioned purity, the flour was pernicious to health because of deficient "clasticity," as indicated by antiquated and untrustworthy tests. Upon due project by the American minister, and it appearing that the act was a virtual discrimination against our product, the shipments in question were admitted in these, as in all instances, wherever occurring, when American products, may be subjected in a foreign country upon specious pretexts, to discriminaupon specious pretexts, to discrimina-

courring, when American products, may be subjected in a foreign country, upon specious pretexts, to discrimination compared with the like products of another country, this government will use its earnest efforts to secure fair and equal treatment for its citizens and their goods. Failing in this, it will not hesitate to apply whatever corrective may be provided by the statutes.

The international commission of arbitration, appointed under the Anglo-Venezuelan treaty of 1887, rendered an award on October 3rd last, whereby the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana is determined, thus ending a controversy which has existed for the greater part of the century. The sward, as to which the arbitrators were unanimous, gives to Great-Parlain a large share of the interior territory in dispute and to Venezuela with entire mouth of the Chinoco, including Barima Point and the Caribean littoral for some distance to the asstward. The decision appears to be equally satisfactory to both parties.

Venezuela has once more undergone a revolution. The insurgents, under General Castro, after a sanguinary engagement, in which they suffered much loss, ralled in the mountainous interior and advanced toward the capital. The bulk of the army having sided with the movement, President Andrade quitted Caracas, where General Castro set up a provisional government, with which our ministers and the representatives of other powers entered into diplomatic relations on the 20th of November, 1899. The fourth section of the tariff act auproved July 34, 1887, appears to provide celly for commercial treaties which should be entered into by the President, and also satisfied by the senate prior to list adjournment on the 4th of March and so satisfied by the senate within two years from its passage. Owing to delays inevitable in negotiations of this rature, none of the pending negotiations, however, were near conclusion at that time, and the resulting conventions have since been signed by the plenipotentiaries. Others, within both the littl

orventions of reciprocity have been Conventions of reciprocity have over signed during the congressional recess with Great Britain for the respective celunies of British Guiana. Barbadoes, Bermuda, Jamaica and Turks and Caices Islands, and with the republic of Nicaragua.

Important reciprocal conventions have also been conducted with France and with the Argentine Republic.

Talvable Paralle Attained

Valuable Results Attained. In my last annual message the gress noted in the work of the diplomatic and consular officers in collecting information as to the industries and commerce of other countries, and in the care and promptitude with which their reports are printed and distributed, has continued during the past year, with increasingly valuable results in suggesting new sources of demand for American products and in pointing out the obstacies to be overcome in facilitating the remarkable expansion of our foreign trade. It will doubtless be gratifying to Congress to learn that the various agencies of the department of state are to-operating in these endeavors with a zeal and effectiveness which are not only receiving the cordial recognition of gress noted in the work of the diplomatic

that for the first time since its creation in 1890 all the republics of South and Central America are now represented

In it.

The unanimous recommendation of the international American conference, providing for the international union of American republics, stated that it should continue in force during a term of ten years from the date of its organization. of ten years from the date of its organ-lzation, and no country becoming a member of the union should cease to be a member until the end of said period of ten years, and unless twelve months before the expiration of said period a majority of the members of the union d given to the secretary of state of d given to the secretary of state of c United States official notice of their sh to terminate the union at the end its first period, that the union should ninue to be maintained for another riod of ten years, and thereafter, un-the same conditions, for successive

der the same conditions, for successive beriods of ten years each. The period of notification expired on July 14, 1889, without any of the mem-bers having given the necessary notice of withdrawal.

eance is therefore assured maintegace is therefore assured be next ten years. In view of this and of the numerous questions of ral interest and common benefit to ternational American conference, but out finally settled, and others which have since then grewn to importance, it would seem expedient that the various republics constituting the union should invited to hold at an early date an-per conference in the capital of one the countries other than the United ates, which has already enjoyed this per

The purely international character of The purely international character of the work being done by the bureau and the appreciation of its value are further emphasized by the active co-operation which the various governments of the Latin-American republics and their diplomatic representatives in this capital are now exhibiting, and the zealous endeavors they are making to extend its field of usefulness, to promote through field of usefulness, to promote through its commercial intercourse, and strengthen the bonds of amity and con-idence between its various members and the nations of this continent. The act to encourage the holding of the Pan-American Exposition on the Niag-

ara frontier, within the county of Erie

ecutive departments and from the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum. He United States commission of Fish and Fisheries, the department of Isbor and the bureau of the American republics. To secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of this government exhibit, a board of management has already been created, and charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportion, arrangement and safe-keeping of the articles and materials to be exhibited. This board has been organized, and has already entered upon the performance of its duties, as provided for by the law.

I have every reason to hope and believe that this exposition will tend more firmly to cement the cordain relations between the nations on this continent. In accordance with an act of Congress, approved December 21, 1888, and under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, a most interesting and valuable exposition of products and manufactures especially adapted to export trade, was held in Philadelphia from the 18th of September to the first of December, 1899. The representative character of the exhibits and the widespread interest manifested in the special objects of the undertaking arford renewed encouragement to those who look confidently to the steady growth of our enlarged exportation of manufactured goods, which has been the most remarkable fact in the sconomic development of the United States in recent years. A feature of this exposition which is likely to become of permanent and increasing utility to our industries is the collection. ture of this exposition which is likely to become of permanent and increasing utility to our industries is the collection of samples of merchandise produced in various countries with special reference to particular markets, providing practical object lessons to United States manufacturers as to qualities, styles, and prices of goods such as meet the special demands of consumers and may be exported with advantage.

ers and may be exported with advantage.

In connection with the exposition an international commercial congress was held, upon the invitation of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, transmitted by the department of state to the various foreign governments, for an exchange of information and opinions with the view to the promotion of an exchange of information and opinions with the view to the promotion of international trade. This invitation met with general and cordial acceptance, and the Congress, which began its sesisons at the exposition on the 13th of October, proved to be of great practical importance, from the fact that it developed a general recognition of the inter-dependence of nations in trade and a most gratifying spirit of accommodation with reference to the gradual removal of existing impediments to reciprocal relations, without injury to the industrial interests of either party.

The Hague Peace Conference.

The Hague Peace Conference.

In response to the invitation of his majesty, the Emperor of Russia, delcassembled at The Hague on the 18th of May, as members of a conference in the interest of peace. The commission from the United States consisted of the Hon. Andrew D. White the Hon. Seth Low, the Hon. Stanford Newell, Capt, Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States arany, and the Hon. Frederick W. Holls, secretary, The occasion seemed to be opportune for the serious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of International differences, a subject in which the American people have been deeply interested for many years, and a definite project for a permanent international tribunal was included in the instructions to the delegates of the United States.

The final act of the conference includes conventions upon the ameliora-

The final act of the conference includes conventions upon the amelioration of the laws and customs of war on land, the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of 1884, and the extension of judicial methods to international cases. The convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts embodies the leading features of the America. The convention for the paties settlement of internitional conflicts embodies the leading features of the American plan, with such modifications as were rendered necessary by the great diversity of views and interests represented by the delegates. The four titles of the convention provide for the maintenance of general peace: the exercise of good offices and mediation, the formation of commissions of inquiry, and international arbitration.

The mediation provided for by the convention is purely voluntary and advisory, and is intended to avoid any invasion or limitation of the governing.

convention is purely voluntary and and that any deficit in the postal service of the department of the great and complicated work of obtaining official data of an economic character which congress may undertake it is most important, in my judgment, that the results already secured by the efforts of the department of state should be carefully considered, with a view to a judicious development and increased utility to cur export trade.

The interest taken by the various states forming the international union of American republics in the work of an erganic bureau is evidenced by the fact that for the first time since its creation is 180 all the republics are that for the first time since its creation in 180 all the republics are the content of the case may be brought for several and the republics of the defect of the content of the great and the republics of the defect of the content of the great and the republics of the defect of the content of the great and the republics of the defect of the content of the great and the republics of the defect of the content of the great and provision of the United States and provision was made that any defict in the postal revenues of the siand. Though Porto Rice and the Philippines held a different relation to the plant and enter any defict in the postal revenues of the siand. Though Porto Rice and the Philippines held a definer revenues of the siand. Though Porto Rice and the Philippines held a definer revenues of the siand. Though Porto Rice and the Philippines held a definer relation to the united for particular purposes by means of conventions between the contenting parties, having for their object the clear understanding of the united for particular purposes by means of conventions between the contenting parties, having for their object the clear understanding of the united for particular purposes by means of conventions between the content of the great and provision for the understanding of the united for particular purposes by means of conventions between the content of means of conventions between the contesting parties, having for their object the clear understanding of international differences before resorting to the use of force. The provision for arbitration contemplates the formation of a permanent tribunal before which disputed cases may be brought for settlement by the mutual consent of the litigants in each separate case. The advantages of such a permanent tribunal over impromptu commissions of arbitration are conceived to be the actual existence of a competent court, prepared to administer justice, the greater economy resulting from a well-devised system, and the accumulated judicial skill and experience which such a tribunal would soon pessess. While earnestly promoting the idea of establishing a permanent international tribunsi, the delegation of the United States was not unmindful of the laconvenience which might arise from an obtrusive exercise of mediation, and in signing the convention carefully guerded the historic position of the United States by the following declaration:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

Thus interpreted, the convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts may be regarded as realizing the earnest desire of great numbers of American clizions whose deep sense of

of great numbers o the earnest desire of great numbers of American citizens whose deep sense of justice, expressed in numerous resolutios and memorials, has urged them to labor for this noble achievement. The general character of this convention, already signed by the delegates of more than twenty sovereign states, further commends it to the favorable action of the senate of the United States, whose ratification it still awaits.

## MILITARY MATTERS.

The Increase of the Standing Army. The Volunteer Forces-Operations Abrond.

Since my last annual message, and in obedience to the acts of the Congress of April 22 and 26, 1898, the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Spanish war, consisting of 34,834 regulars, and 110,202 volunteers, with over 5,000 vol-

ara frontier, within the county of Erie or Niagara, in the state of New York. In the year 1901, was approved on March 3, 1899 as 1901,

By the act of March 2, 1889, Congress gave authority to increase the regular army to a maximum not exceeding \$5,000 enlisted men, and to enlist a force of \$5,000 enlisted men, and to enlist a force of \$5,000 enlisted men, and to enlist a force of the suthority the regular army has been increased to the number of \$5,000 enlisted men and \$2,480 officers and new volunteer regiments have been organised aggregating \$3,000 enlisted men and \$1,634 officers. Two of these volunteer regiments are made up of colored men, with colored line officers. The new troops to take the places of those returning from the Philippines have been transported to Manila to the number of \$81 officers and 28,322 enlisted men of the regular army and \$54 officers and 15,328 enlisted men of the new volunteer force, while \$54 officers and 15,110 men of the volunteer force are on the ocean en route to \$1,510.

stantial re-construction. The existing systems were so fragmentary, defective and inadequate that a new and comprehensive organisation had to be created. American trained officials have been asigned to the directing and exceutive positions, while natives have been chiefly employed in making up the body of the force. In working out this plan the merit rule has been rigorously and faithfully applied.

The appointment of director general of posts of Cuba, was given to an expert who had been chief postoffice inspector, and asistant postmaster seneral, and who united large exparience with administrative capacity. For the postmastership at Hawana, the range of skilled and available men was scanned, and the choice fell upon one who had been twenty years in the service as deputy postmaster and postmaster of a large city. This principle governed and determined the selection of the American officials sent not only to Cuba, but to Porto Rico and the Philippines, and they were instructed to apply it so far as practicable in the employment of the natives as minor postmasters and clerks. The postal system in Cuba, though remaining under the general guidance of the postmaster general, was made essentially independent. It was felt that it should not be a burden upon the postal service of the United States and provision was made that any deficit in the postal revenue should be a charge upon the general revenues of the island.

Though Porto Rico and the Philippines held a different relation to the United States, yet, for convenience of administration, the same principle of an autonomous system has been extended to them. The development of the service in all of the islands has

of industrial, social, and business progress, but an important influence in directioning a just understanding of the true spirit and character of American ad-

## Growth of Postal Revenues.

The domestic postal service continue to grow with extraordinary rapidity The expenditures and the revenues will The expenditures and the revenues will each exceed \$100,000,000 during the current year. Fortunately, since the revival of prosperous times the revenues have grown much faster than the expenditures, and there is every indication that a short period will witness the obliteration of the annual defect. In this conection the report of the postmaster general embodies a statement of some evils which have grays in our master general embodies a statement of some evils which have grown up outside of the contemplation of law in the treatment of some classes of mail matter which wrongly exercise the privilege of the pound rate, and shows that if this matter-had been properly classified and had paid the rate which it should have paid, instead of a postal deficit for the last 185cal year of \$5,610,000, there would have been on one basis a surthe last fiscal year of \$6,510,000, there would have been on one basis a surphus of \$17,637,570, and on another of \$5,733,838. The reform thus suggested, in the opinion of the postmaster general, would not only put the postal service at once on a self-sustaining basis, but would permit great and valuable improvements, and I recommend the subject to the consideration of the

The navy has maintained the spirit The navy has maintained the spirit and high efficiency which have always characterised that service, and has lost none of the galantry in heroic action which has signalized its brilliant and glorious-past. The nation has equal pride in its early and later achievements. Its habitual readiness for every emergency has won the confidence and admiration of the country. The people are interested in the continued preparation and prestige of the navy and will justify liberal appropriations for its maintainance and improvement. The officers have shown peculiar adaptation for the performance of new and delicate duties which our recent war has imwhich our recent war has im

It cannot be doubted that Congress will at once make necessary provision for the armor-plate for the vessels now

unteer officers, has been discharged from the military service. Of the volunteers, 667 officers and 14,331 men were serving in the Philippines, and 1,550 of the regulars, who were entitled 500 be mustered out after the ratifications are such special legislation as may be personant to enable the depart.

in his recommendation that the Congress enact such special legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio and Miscouri, and that the provision of the agt of March 3, 1889, limiting the price of armor to \$300 per ton be removed.

In the matter of naval construction, Italy and Japan of the great powers, laid down less tonnage in the year 1889 than this country, and Italy alone has less tonnage under construction. I heartily concur in the recommendations for the increase of the navy, as suggested by the secretary.

Our future progress and prosperity depend upon our ability to equal if not surpass other nations in the enlargement and savance of science, industry and commerce. To invention we must turn as one of the most powerful aids to the accomplishment of such a result. The attention of the Congress is directed to the report of the commissioner of patents, in which will be found valuable suggestions and recommendations.

Pensions.

On the 30th of June, 1899, the pension roll of the United States numbered 991,519. These include the pensioners of the army and navy in all our wars. The number added to the rolls during the

and 29,322 enlisted men of the regular spans of the search spans army and 584 officers and 18,385 enlisted men of the new volunteer force, with a spans of the search spans of the spans of the search spans of the span

The control of the co

Making a total of ...... \$124,421,607 95 The whole indebtedness was about \$130,000,000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which sum the government has realized.

which sum the governments about \$6,000,000, the entire amount, less about \$6,000,000, within a period of two years.

One June 30, 1898, there were thirty within a period of two years.

One June 30, 1898, there were thirty forest reservations (exclusive of the Afognak forest and fish culture reservations in Alaska), embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres. During the past year two of the existing forest reserves, the Trabuco canyon (California) and Black Hills, (South Dakota and Wyoming), have been considerably enlarged, the area of the Mount Rainier reserve, in the state of Washington, has been somewhat reduced, and six additional reserves have been established, namely, the San Francisco mountains (Arizona), the Black Mesa, (Arigona); Lake Tahoe, (California); Galiatin, (Montana); Gila river, (New Mexico), and Fish Lake, (Utah), the total estimated area of which is 5,205, 775 acres. This makes at the present time a total of thirty-six forest reservations, embracing an estimated area of 46,21,399 acres. This estimated area of 46,21,399 acres. This estimated area is the aggregated areas within the boundaries of the reserves.

The lands actually reserved are, however, only the vacant public lands therein, and these have been set aside and reserved for sale or settlement in order that they may be of the gratest use to the people.

Protection of the national forests, inaugurated by the department of the interior in 1897, has been continued during the past year, and much has been accomplished in the way of preventing forest fires and the protection of the timber. There are now large tracts

covered by forests which will eventually be reserved and set apart for forest uses. Until that can be done Congres should increase the appropriations for the work of protecting the forests.

Agricultural Interests. The department of agriculture is con-stantly consulting the needs of produstantly consulting the needs of produ-cers in all the states and territories. It is introducing seeds and plants of great value, and promoting fuller diversifica-tion of crops. Grains, grasses, fruits, logumes and vegetables are imported for all parts of the United States. Under this encouragement, the sugar best fectory multiplies in the north and far west, semi-tropical plants are sent to all parts of the United States. Under this encouragement, the sugar beet fectory multiplies in the north and far west, semi-tropical plants are sent to the south, and colonial climates are sought for the choice productions of the far east. The hybridizing of fruit trees and grains is conducted in the search for varieties adapted to exacting conditions. The introduction of tea gardens into the southern states promises to provide employment for idle hands, as well as to supply the home marker with iea. The subject of irrigation, where it is of vital importance to 'he people, is being carefully studied, steps are being taken to reclaim injured or ahandoned lands, and information for the people along these lines is being printed and distributed.

Markets are being sought and opened up for surplus farm and factory products in Europe and in Asia. The outlook for the education of the yourg farmer through agricultural colleges and experiment stations, with opportunity given to specialize in the department of agriculture, is very promising. The people of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands should be helped by the establishment of experiment stations, to a more scientific knowledge of the production of coffee, indis rubber and other tropical products, for which there is edmand in the nited States. There is widespread interest in the improvement of our public highways at the present time, and the department of agriculture is co-operating with the people in each locality in making the best possible roads from local material and in experimenting with steel tracks. A more intelligent system of managing the forests of the country is being put in operation, and a careful study of the whole forestry problem is being conducted throughout the United States. A very extensive and complete exhibit of

the agricultural and horticultu ducts of the United States is b pared for the Paris Exposition.

The Transfer of the Sovereignty of Spain-Our Rights in the Archipelago. On the 10th of December, 1898,

treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands: that the United States should pay to Spain the sum of \$20,000,000, and that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the terriof the native inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United States should be determined by the Congress. The treaty was ratified by the senate on the 5th of February, 1899, and by the government of Spain on March 19 following. The ratifications were exchanged on the 11th of April, and the treaty publicly proclaimed. On the 2nd of March the Congress voted the sum contemplated by the treaty, and the amount was paid over to the Spanish government on the 1st of May.

contemplated by the treaty, and the amount was paid over to the Spanish government on the last of May.

In this manner the Philippines came to the United States. The islands were ceded by the government of Spain, which had been in undisputed possession of them for centuries. They were accepted not merely by our authorized commissioners in Paris, under the direction of the Executive, but by the constitutional and well-considered action of the representatives of the people of the United States in both hauses of Congress. I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the aspiration of the great mass of the Filipino people.

per annum. I believe this to be a simple act of justice and heartily recommend it.

The Dawes commission reports that grantifying progress has been made in its work during the preceding year. The field work of enrollment of four of the nations has been completed. I recommend that Congress at an early day make liberal appropriation for educational purposes in the Indian Territory.

In accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1839, the present interest of the industrial growth of the securing a proper enumeration of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the proper enumeration of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the entire the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the entire the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the entire the provision for a securing a proper enumeration of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial provision for a securing a proper enumeration of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial provision for the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial provision for the insurance of the insuran

to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious liberty." On the same day, while ordering General Oits to see that the peace should be preserved in Ilcilo, he was admonished: "It is most mportant that there should be no cor important that there should be no con-flict with the insurgents. On the 1st of January, 1899, urgent orders were re-iterated that the kindly intentions of this government should be in every pas-sible way communicated to the insur-

gents.
On the 21st of January I announced or good will and interaction. Their char-acter was a sufficient guaranty of the heneficent purpose with which they went, even lif they had not borne the pos-litive instructions of this government which made their errand consequently one of peace and friendship.

An Embarrassing Situation.

But before their arrival at Manila the inister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of mbarrassments for us and most grievous in its consequence to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary The clear and impartial preliminary report of the commissioners, which I transmit herewith, gives so lucid and comprehensive a flistory of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact, and is categorieundation in fact, and is categoric islands from Spanish

which they had been laboring for years without success to throw off.

The prompt accomplishment of tais work by the American army and navy gave him other ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and intentions with which he had taken up arms. No sconer had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardica. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased, until finally, just before the time set by the senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sangulancy repulse of the insurgents.

Ten days later an order of the in-Ten days later an order of the in-

Ten days later an order of the insurgent government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Manila, of which General Oits justly observes that "For barbarous intent it is unequaled in modern times." It directs that at 8 o'clock on the night of the listh of February, the territorial militia shall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, with runs and ammunition where convenishall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, with guns and ammunition where convenient; that Filipino families only shall be respected; but that all other individuals of whatever race they may be, shall be exterminated without any compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation, and adds: "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamiles and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor." A copy of this fell, by good fortune, into the hands of our officers and they were able to take measures to control the rising, which was actually attempted on the night of February 22, a week later than was originally contemplated. Considerable numbers of armed insurgents entered the city by waterways and swamps and in concert with confederates inside, attempted to destroy federates inside, attempted to destroy

considerable numbers of armed insurgents entered the city by waterways and swamps and in concert with confederates inside, attempted to destroy Manila by fire. They were kept in check during the night and the next day were driven out of the city with heavy loss.

This was the unhapy condition of affairs which confronted our commissioners on their arrival in Manila. They had come with the hope and intention of co-operating with Admiral Dewey and Major General Otis in establishing peace and order in the archipelago and the largest measure of self-government compatible with the true welfare of the people. Want they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous, and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us, except ignominous retreat.

"It is not to be conceived that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filiphos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

Rebellion Must Be Put Down.

Rebellion Must Be Put Down The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The robellion must be put down. Civil govern-ment cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally assisted by the navy, has car-ried on this unwelcome, but most unrighteous campaign with richly de-served success. The nable self-sacri-

Joyally assisted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome, but most unrighteous campaign with richly deserved success. The noble self-aacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors whose terms of service had expired refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front, forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have sained ground steadily in every direction, and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

The untavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Again I invite your attention to the report of the commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many options of the archipelago. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the island of Negros, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States and adopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution so adopted should be the ultimate form of government. Such a question, under the treaty with Spain, and in accordance with our own constitution and laws, came exclusively within the jurisdiction of Congress. The government accurally set up by the inhabitants of laws, came exclusively within the jurisdiction of congress. The government actually set up by the inhabitants of Negros eventually proved unsatisfactory to the natives themselves. A new system was put into force by order of the major general commanding the department, of which the following are the most important elements:

It was ordered that the government of the island of Negros should consist of a military sowerner appointed by the

of the island of Negros should consist of a military governor appointed by the United States military governor of the Philippines, and a civil governor and an advisory council elected by the people. The military governor was authorized to appoint secretaries of the an advisory council elected by the people. The military governor was authorized to appoint secretaries of the tressury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, an attorney general and an auditor. The seat of government was fixed at Bacolod. The military government exercises the supreme executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to office, and fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, remove any officer from office. The civil governor advises the military governor on all public civil questions and presides over the advisory council. He, in general, performs the duties which are performed by secretaries of state in our own system of government.

The advisory council consists of eight The advisory council consists of cight

The advisory council consists of cight members, elected by the people within territorial limits which are defined in the order of the commanding general. The times and piaces of holding elections are to be fixed by the military governor of the island of Negros. The qualifications of voters are as follows: 1.—A voter must be a male clizen of the island of Negros.

2.—Of the age of twenty-one years.

3.—He shall be able to speak, read and write the English, Spanish, or Visayan language, or he must own real property worth \$500, or pay a rental on real property worth \$500, or pay a rental on real property of the value of \$1,000.

4.—He must have resided in the island not less than one year proceeding, and in the district in which he offers to register as a voter not less than twee

and in the district in which he offers to register as a voter not less than three months immediately preceding the time he offers to register.

5.—He must register at a time fixed by law before voting.

6.—Prior to such tegistration he shall have paid all taxes due by him to the government, provided, that no insane person shall be allowed to register or vote.

vote.

The military governor has the right to veto all bills or resolutions adopted by the advisory council, and his veto is

When you have been caught in a rain and feel that you have taken cold, just take a hot foot-bath, a bowl of drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pec-toral, and go to bed. The to bed. The all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.
There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

cures coughs of all kinds. For an ordinary every-

day miserable cold a 25 cent bottle is enough; if It's been hanging on, you will need a 50 cent size; for bronchitis and consumption the dollar size is most economical.

"Ayer's Charry Pectoral has no equal as a cure for coughs and colds and all lung troubles. It has always given me instant relief. I always feep it in the house, buying it by the dozen." C. C. CAYWOOD, Dec. 14, 1898. Weedsport, N. X.

final if not disapproved by the military governor of the Philippines.

The advisory council discharges all the ordinary duties of a legislature. The usual duties pertaining to said offices are to be performed by the secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, the attorney general, and the auditor.

The judicial power is vested in three judges, who are to be appointed by the military governor of the island. Inferior courts are to be established.

Free public schools are to be established throughout the populous districts of the island, in which the English language shall be taught, and this subject will receive the careful consideration of the advisory council.

The burden of government must be distributed equally and equitably among the people. The military authorities will collect and receive the customs revenue, and will control postal matters and Fhilippine inter-island trade and commerce.

The military governor, subject to the approval of the Military governor of the Philipines, determines all questions not specifically provided for and which do not come under the jurisdiction of the advisory council.

The Sulu Islands.

The Sulu Islands.

The authorities of the Sulu Islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain. and our flag floats over that territory. On the 10th of August, 1899, Brigadier General J. C. Bates, United States Volunteers, negotiated an agreement with the sultan and his principal chiefs, which I transmit herewith. By article I the sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and ac-

the dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

The United States flag will be used in the archipelago and its dependencies, on land and sea. Piracy is to be suppressed and the sultan agrees to cooperate heartily with the United States. operate heartily with the United States authorities to that end and to make every posible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy. All trade in domestic products of the archipelage of Jolo when carried on with any part of the Philippine islands and under the American flag shall be free, unlimited and undutiable. The United States will give full protection to the suitant process any foreign nation. United States will give lim proceed on to the sultan in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon him. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the suitan. Salwithout the consent of the suitan. Sal-tries for the sultan and his associates in the administration of the islands have been agreed upon to the amount

in the administration of the islands have been layreed upon to the amount of \$760 monthly.

Article X provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value. The agreement by General Bates was made subject to confirmation by the President and to future modifications by consent of the parties in interest. I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of the Congress, and with the reservation, which I have directed shall be communicated to the sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. I communicate these facts to the Congress for its information and action.

Everything indicates that with the

pelago. I communicate these facts to the Congress for its information and action.

Everything indicates that with the speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice, Russness is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeling to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving market of commerce. The carnest and unremitting engeavors of the commission and the adrival and major general commanding the department of the Pacific to assure the beoble the commission and the adcliral and major general commanding the department of the Pacific to assure the people of the beneficent intentions of this government, have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace and safety and presperity and stable government can only be found in a loyal acceptance of the authority of the United States.

Future of Philippines. The future government of the Philip-pines rests with the Congress of the United States. Few graver responsibil-ities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. ands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If

Continued on Sixth Page.